

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 1425

Washington, D. C.

February 14, 1953

Next Issue of Letter Will Be Convention Issue

This issue of the INFORMATION LETTER is the last before the 1953 Convention in Chicago. The next scheduled issue will be the Convention Issue, which will be published as soon as possible after adjournment of the Convention.

The Convention Issue will reproduce texts of addresses made at the program sessions, and will report on the meetings of the N.C.A. Board of Directors.

It is suggested that canners interested in receiving copies of the papers presented at the various sessions withhold their requests until after receipt of the Convention Issue. At that time, separate reprints of most of the papers will be available.

Revocation of Can Order, M-25

Following is the text of the order by which the can order, M-25, was revoked:

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-25—Revocation]

M-25—CANS

REVOCATION

NPA Order M-25 (18 F.R. 21) is hereby revoked.

This revocation does not relieve any person of any obligation or liability incurred under NPA Order M-25 as originally issued or as amended from time to time, nor deprive any person of any rights received or accrued under said order prior to the effective date of this revocation.

(64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U.S.C. App. Supp. 2154)

This revocation is effective February 6, 1953.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,

By GEORGE W. AUXIER,
Executive Secretary.

NPA simultaneously amended NPA Reg. 1 by removing tin and tin products from inventory control.

(Please turn to page 34)

Canners, Brokers, Suppliers Meet for Convention

All program details have been completed for the 46th Annual Convention of the National Canners Association in Chicago, February 21 to 25. President Fred C. Heinz and Secretary Campbell conferred in Washington this week with Senator Robert A. Taft, who will speak on the subject of "Back to a Free Economy." Canners may be expected to receive an authoritative expression of the atmosphere for business that will be brought about by the new administration.

Printed Convention Program, Telephone Directory Issued

The three sponsor associations have had printed a Convention Room Directory, and the N.C.A. has issued a Convention Program. Both will be distributed at Chicago next week for use at the 1953 Convention.

The Convention Program contains a daily schedule of canners meetings, C.M.&S.A. meetings, social affairs, and other events to be held in Chicago during the period February 18-25.

The Convention Room Directory is an over-all listing of (1) names of member firms of the N.C.A. and their headquarters rooms; (2) room locations of state, regional, and commodity canners associations; (3) names of member firms of the N.F.B.A. and their hotel locations; and (4) names of member firms of C.M.&S.A. and their headquarters rooms, together with booth locations of exhibitors.

The N.C.A. Information Division supervised production of both publications.

Preregistered Rooms

Canners who have preregistered their rooms in The Conrad Hilton may proceed to their floor on their scheduled day of arrival, and obtain a room key from the floor clerk. Having rooms preregistered will eliminate the wait at the registration desk in the hotel lobby.

Dr. Roy C. Newton's address on the same General Session of Saturday morning, February 21, on "The Importance of Production Factors in the Canned Food Industry," will stress the need for all branches of the food industry to keep ahead in research and development.

President Heinz, presiding officer, will review the principal accomplishments of the Association during the past year and will cite certain recommendations for future activity. At that same session the Convention resolutions will be presented and election and installation of new officers and directors will be held.

At a preview session on Friday afternoon the theme, "Sharpening the Tools of Management", will be first enunciated by selected speakers. Roy C. Lucks, president of the California Packing Corporation, and William A. Free, Sr., president of the Hungerford Packing Company, will each speak on "The Indispensability of Production-Management Direction" from the points of view of the large and the small canner, respectively. H. Thomas Austern, Chief Counsel of the N.C.A., will be heard on "Industry Planning through Two Decades of Annual Conventions."

The Friday session will point up this year's stress in the Convention agenda on the problems of efficient management in the production of canned foods. These are being covered in terms of advanced processing techniques and quality control, efficient production of high quality raw products, legal and regulatory problems of management, operations analysis and other tools of management,

(Please turn to page 29)

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

General Statement on Agricultural Policy

Following is the text of a "General Statement on Agricultural Policy" issued February 5 by the Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson:

The supreme test of any government policy, agricultural or other, should be "How will it affect the character, morale, and well-being of our people?" We need—the world needs—a strong America in the critical years ahead.

Freedom is a God-given, eternal principle vouchsafed to us under the Constitution. It must be continually guarded as something more precious than life itself. It is doubtful if any man can be politically free who depends upon the state for sustenance. A completely planned and subsidized economy weakens initiative, discourages industry, destroys character, and demoralizes the people.

Rural people are a bulwark against all that is aimed at weakening and destroying our American way of life. The future of agriculture and the preservation of a sound economic system depend upon the vigorous re-emphasis of the principles, benefits, and values of private competitive enterprise. No group in America is in a better position to contribute to this need than those who live on farms. Agriculture is a basic industry. We recognize that agricultural policy is only a part, but a vital part, of our total national policy.

With the development of mechanized commercial agriculture, the family farm has become closely geared into a complex interdependent industrial economy. There is no hope for peace, growth, or prosperity if each economic group is seeking its own advantage to the detriment of others. To make their best contribution to national welfare, farmers must have the full co-operation of industry and labor, because each is dependent upon the effective performance of the other economic groups.

The objective of agriculture is to provide consumers with high quality food and fiber at reasonable prices, improve the productivity of basic land resources, and contribute to higher levels of human nutrition and of living. The reward for these contributions must be an income that will provide the opportunity for a constantly rising level of living for farm people fairly related to that of other large productive groups of the nation.

Our agricultural policy should aim to obtain in the market place full parity prices of farm products and parity incomes for farm people so that farmers will have freedom to operate efficiently and to adjust their

production to changing consumer demands in an expanding economy. This objective cannot be assured by government programs alone. It can be achieved only with a steady level of prices, high employment and production, and rising output per worker in our total national economy.

The most important method of promoting the long-time welfare of farm people and the nation is the support of adequate programs of research and education in the production, processing, marketing, and utilization of farm products and in problems of rural living. This program, with freedom, has enabled farmers to do their full share in providing the American people with the highest level of living in the world. Moderate further balanced expansion is necessary to enable farmers to provide an even better diet for our rapidly increasing population.

The development of modern agriculture, which has made possible these great achievements, has placed the family farm in a vulnerable economic position because farm prices and income rise and fall more rapidly than farm costs. Hence, the guarding of farm levels of living requires a program of storage and price supports to help to assure stability of income. These supports should be designed not only to serve the welfare of farmers, but also—in the widest national interest—to prevent disaster to the farm-producing plant and the national food supply.

Price support laws will be carried out faithfully in every respect. There are mandatory price supports at 90 percent of parity on the so-called basic commodities for 1953 and 1954. Other laws provide for supports on other farm products. While enforcing these laws, there will be formulated long-term programs which will more fully and effectively accomplish our over-all objectives.

Price supports should provide insurance against disaster to the farm-producing plant and help to stabilize national food supplies. But price supports which tend to prevent production shifts toward a balanced supply in terms of demand and which encourage uneconomic production and result in continuing heavy surpluses and subsidies should be avoided. Our efforts should be to re-orient our present national policies and programs so that they will contribute to the development of a prosperous and productive agriculture within our free enterprise system.

It is generally agreed that there is danger in the undue concentration

of power in the federal government. Too many Americans are calling on Washington to do for them what they should be willing to do for themselves.

Individual freedom and citizenship responsibility depend upon the principle of helping the individual to help himself. It is possible through individual and group action to solve many problems and achieve objectives locally with a minimum of federal assistance and control.

The principles of economic freedom are applicable to farm problems. We seek a minimum of restrictions on farm production and marketing to permit the maximum of dependence on free market prices as the best guides to production and consumption. Farmers should not be placed in a position of working for government bounty rather than producing for a free market. However, the ability to avoid restrictions on agriculture depends in part on the willingness of other economic groups to adopt policies that permit flexible and dynamic adjustments.

Our agricultural policy will emphasize the further development of both domestic and foreign markets for farm products. We will seek ways and means of improving the operation of free markets. We envision increased efficiency in marketing and distribution as well as in production, more complete crop and market reports, improved grading and inspection services, and an expanded educational program for better human nutrition. In these ways, as in others, we can serve the best interests of consumers as well as farmers.

Inefficiency should not be subsidized in agriculture or any other segment of our economy. Relief programs should be operated as such—not as an aid to the entire agricultural industry. Emergency programs should be terminated as soon as the emergency is over.

No agricultural program should be manipulated to serve partisan political purposes.

In view of these facts, it seems important that a very thorough study, analysis and evaluation should be made of every public agricultural program now in operation to ascertain if it is actually needed, and, if needed, whether it can be reduced, combined, decentralized, coordinated, or otherwise improved in the interest of agricultural and national welfare. Facts developed from such studies should be placed before Congress, the policy-making body of our government, for appropriate action.

The Department of Agriculture, established originally "to acquire and diffuse useful information on agricultural subjects," is a great and valuable institution. This Department,

employing highly trained scientists and other devoted public servants, in its responsibility to carry out the policies established by Congress, should improve its organization in accordance with sound principles of public administration and practice, strict efficiency and economy. In the various states there are Land-Grant colleges with their experiment stations and extension services as well as the state departments of Agriculture, each having its appropriate area of service. Each of the services for agriculture, now provided by the government, should be re-examined to determine first whether it can better be met publicly or privately.

If the service appears to be a public responsibility, then it should be determined whether or not the objectives can better be accomplished through local or state agencies, or through federal-state cooperation, or through federal agencies.

In the administration of this Department, the guiding purpose will be to strengthen the individual integrity, freedom, and the very moral fiber of each citizen. We must establish a climate which will further promote, cultivate, and release the great reservoir of dynamic latent energy of every individual in this great nation. As Secretary, I will seek the best possible advice from members of the Congress and the entire agricultural industry through conferences with farm organization leaders, advisory committees, and individuals regarding existing and proposed policies and programs.

MEETINGS

Statistical Quality Control

The second annual Statistical Quality Control School for cannery will be held at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md., March 9-13.

The school is especially designed for personnel from the food industry who are concerned with quality control problems but have no formal background in statistics. Objectives of the school are to point out

(1) Where statistical quality control can result in savings and improved efficiency in food processing operations, (2) how to apply statistical quality control by simple arithmetic methods, (3) how to apply it to the actual processing procedures, and (4) how to present the results to management.

The University of Maryland will conduct the school in cooperation with

the N.C.A., the Tri-State Packers Association, and the American Society for Quality Control. Dr. Howard L. Stier, Director of the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, will be one of the chief instructors.

A highlight of this year's program will be a dinner program March 11 at which Dr. W. Edwards Deming, foremost authority and pioneer in statistical quality control, will speak. Dr. Deming is with the Statistical Standards Division of the Bureau of the Budget.

Persons interested in the course should write to Statistical Quality Control School, Horticulture Building, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Forthcoming Meetings

February 16-18—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Victoria, B. C.

February 17-20—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention—Supplier and Customer Conferences Exhibit, The Morrison, Chicago

February 19-20—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago

February 21-25—Annual Conventions of National Cannery Association, National Food Brokers Association, and Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Chicago

March 5-6—Ozark Cannery Association, 45th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

March 6-7—Virginia Cannery Association, 45th Annual Convention, Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke

March 7—Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association, Spring Meeting, Hotel Tall Corn, Marshalltown, Iowa

March 9-13—Statistical Quality Control School, University of Maryland in cooperation with National Cannery Association and Tri-State Packers Association, Inc., College Park, Md.

March 12-13—Northwest Branch of National Cannery Association, 16th Annual Canned Salmon Cutting and Salmon Research Conference, Olympic Hotel, Seattle

March 13-14—Utah Cannery Association, 41st Annual Convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City

March 16—Tennessee-Kentucky Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Noel Hotel, Nashville

March 17-18—Northwest Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Chinook Hotel, Yakima, Wash.

March 19-20—Tri-State Packers Association, Inc., Spring Meeting, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore

March 23-24—Cannery League of California, 49th Annual Directors Conference, Santa Barbara Biltmore, Santa Barbara

March 23-24—Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, Virginia Cannery School, Hotel Richmond, Richmond

March 24—Wisconsin Cannery Safety Institute, Hotel Lorraine, Madison

March 25—Wisconsin Canning Technology Conference, University of Wisconsin, Madison

March 29-31—United States Wholesale Grocers Association, Convention and Exposition, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

April 16—Indiana Cannery Association, Spring Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis

June 14-15—Michigan Cannery Association, Spring Meeting, Park Place Hotel, Traverse City

October 15-17—Florida Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Casa Blanca Hotel, Miami Beach

November 9-10—Michigan Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Paintlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

November 19-20—Indiana Cannery Association, Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick Springs

November 23-24—Pennsylvania Cannery Association, 89th Annual Convention, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg

December 3-4—Tri-State Packers Association, Inc., 50th Annual Meeting

December 10-11—New York State Cannery and Freezers Association, Inc., 68th Annual Convention

1953 Convention

(Concluded from page 27)

in technical sessions that will run Saturday afternoon through Tuesday (see program details, INFORMATION LETTER of January 17), and which have been arranged by the N.C.A. Laboratories, Raw Products Bureau, Statistics Division, and Fishery Products Division.

A special session will be held on Military Procurement on Tuesday morning at which Quartermaster Corps officers will deal with "Military Menu Planning."

Meanwhile, the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, which is co-sponsor with the N.C.A. Laboratories of the Saturday afternoon technological session on "High Temperature-Short Time Processing Methods and Equipment", will open its annual exhibit Saturday morning, to run to Wednesday afternoon.

The National Food Brokers Association also will start its activities Saturday morning with their annual business meeting and brokers will be in attendance through February 25 for contacts with their principals.

Hotel room directories and printed programs are being printed and will be available for Convention delegates at hotels and at the headquarters and information booths of the various co-sponsor associations.

As usual N.C.A. will have offices in The Conrad Hilton for cannery who wish to consult personnel of the Laboratories, of Counsel's Office, the Fishery Products Division, and Statistics Division.

The Information Division will conduct its usual Press Room activity, making available to the 100 or more press and radio representatives covering the Convention, copies of addresses, press releases, background information, photos and biographies of speakers.

Schedule of Principal Events of the 1953 Convention

(Subject to Revision and Addition)

Wednesday, February 18

- 9:30 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Scientific Research Committee, Room 10, Conrad Hilton
- 9:30 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Home Economics Committee, Room 3, Conrad Hilton
- 3 p.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Labeling Committee, Room 8, Conrad Hilton
- 7 p.m.—Dinner, N.C.A. Labeling Committee, Room 9, Conrad Hilton

Thursday, February 19

- 9 a.m.—Meeting of Canning Industry Research, Inc., Room 6, Conrad Hilton
- 9:30 a.m.—Committee meetings, National Pickle Packers Association, Sheraton Hotel
- 10 a.m.—Directors Meeting, National Red Cherry Institute, Morrison Hotel
- 10 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Budget Committee, Room 1005A, Conrad Hilton
- 12 m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Trust Indenture Special Committee, North Assembly Room, Conrad Hilton
- 12:30 p.m.—Luncheon meeting of N.C.A. Administrative Council, North Assembly Room, Conrad Hilton
- 1 p.m.—Board of Directors Meeting, National Pickle Packers Association, Sheraton Hotel
- 2 p.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Convention Committee, Room 8, Conrad Hilton

Friday, February 20

- 8 a.m.—National Cherry Pie Baking Contest, Mural Ballroom, Morrison Hotel
- 9:30 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Board of Directors, West Ballroom, Conrad Hilton
- 10 a.m.—General membership meeting, National Pickle Packers Association, Sheraton Hotel
- 12 m.—Luncheon meeting, C.M.&S.A. Board of Directors, Ivy Room, Blackstone Hotel
- 12 m.—Fellowship Luncheon, National Pickle Packers Association, Sheraton Hotel
- 12:30 p.m.—Luncheon, N.C.A. Board of Directors, South Ballroom, Conrad Hilton
- 1 p.m.—General Membership Meeting, National Pickle Packers Association, Sheraton Hotel
- 2 p.m.—Preview of N.C.A. Production and Management Sessions, North Ballroom, Conrad Hilton
- 4:30 p.m.—Cocktail Party, National Pickle Packers Association, Sheraton Hotel
- 5:30 p.m.—Annual Meeting, The Forty Niners, North Assembly Room, Conrad Hilton
- 6 p.m.—Cocktail Party, The Forty Niners, West Ballroom, Conrad Hilton
- 6 p.m.—Dinner Meeting, N.C.A. Raw Products and Technical Advisory Committees, Room 10, Hilton
- 7 p.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Resolutions Committee, Room 6, Conrad Hilton
- 7:30 p.m.—Past Presidents Dinner, C.M.&S.A., Green Room, Blackstone Hotel
- 8 p.m.—Smoker, N.C.A. Research Advisory Council, Room 4, Conrad Hilton

Saturday, February 21

- 9 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Nominating Committee, North Assembly Room, Conrad Hilton
- 9:30 a.m.—Business Meeting, National Food Brokers Association, Grand Ballroom, Palmer House
- 10 a.m.—General Session of N.C.A., North Ballroom, Conrad Hilton
- 10:30 a.m.—5:30 p.m.—Canning Machinery & Supplies Exhibit, Exhibit Hall, Conrad Hilton
- 12:30 p.m.—Luncheon Meeting of N.C.A. Claims Committee, Room 8, Conrad Hilton
- 2 p.m.—N.C.A. Conference on Raw Products Procurement and Management, South Ballroom, Hilton

- 2 p.m.—Conference on High Temperature-Short Time Processing Methods and Equipment, joint sponsorship of N.C.A. and C.M.&S.A., Upper Tower, Hilton
- 2 p.m.—Business Meeting of N.F.B.A., Palmer House
- 2 p.m.—Meeting of Perishable Agricultural Products Processing Equipment Manufacturers Institute, Room 14, Conrad Hilton
- 5 p.m.—Drawings for Attendance Awards, C.M.&S.A., Exhibit Hall, Conrad Hilton
- 5 p.m.—Meeting of Hamilton Q.M. Club, LaSalle Hotel
- 6 p.m.—Old Guard Dinner, North Assembly Room, Conrad Hilton

Sunday, February 22

- 8 a.m.—Breakfast, Cooperative Processors Association, South Ballroom, Conrad Hilton
- 9:30 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Legislative Committee, Room 14, Conrad Hilton
- 9:30 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Statistics Committee, Room 8, Conrad Hilton
- 10 a.m.—N.C.A. Conference on Quality Protection and Food Regulation, North Ballroom, Conrad Hilton
- 10 a.m.—Annual Meeting of C.M.&S.A., West Ballroom, Conrad Hilton
- 1-5:30 p.m.—C.M.&S.A. Exhibit, Conrad Hilton
- 2 p.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Raw Products Technical Advisory Committee, Room 8, Conrad Hilton
- 4 p.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Fishery Products Committee, Room 5, Conrad Hilton
- 5 p.m.—Drawings for Attendance Awards, Exhibit Hall, Conrad Hilton
- 6:30 p.m.—Dinner, N.C.A. Fishery Products Committee, Room 5, Conrad Hilton
- 6:30 p.m.—State Secretaries Dinner, Room 2, Hilton
- 8 p.m.—N.C.A. Raw Products Smoker, Room 4, Hilton

Monday, February 23

- 9 a.m.—Meeting of Associated Independent Cannery, Room 14, Conrad Hilton
- 9:30 a.m.—Meeting of N.C.A. Procurement Committee, Room 4, Conrad Hilton
- 9:30 a.m.—N.C.A. Conference on Field Management Problems, South Ballroom, Conrad Hilton
- 10 a.m.—N.C.A. Conference on Production Problems and Special Products, Upper Tower, Conrad Hilton
- 10:30 a.m.—Meeting of Sardine Packers, Room 8, Conrad Hilton
- 10:30 a.m.—5:30 p.m.—C.M.&S.A. Exhibit, Hilton
- 2 p.m.—N.C.A. Conference on Improving Efficiency of Production and Distribution, Upper Tower, Conrad Hilton
- 2:30 p.m.—Meeting of National Kraut Packers Association, Room 9, Conrad Hilton
- 5 p.m.—Drawings for Attendance Awards, Exhibit Hall, Conrad Hilton
- 7 p.m.—Young Guard Banquet, Terrace Casino, Morrison Hotel

Tuesday, February 24

- 9:30 a.m.—N.C.A. Catsup Standards Meeting, Room 4, Conrad Hilton
- 10 a.m.—N.C.A. Conference on Military Procurement, South Ballroom, Conrad Hilton
- 10:30 a.m.—5:30 p.m.—C.M.&S.A. Exhibit, Hilton
- 2 p.m.—N.C.A. Fishery Products Conference, North Assembly Room, Conrad Hilton
- 5 p.m.—Drawings for Attendance Awards, Exhibit Hall, Conrad Hilton
- 7 p.m.—Annual Dinner Dance, C.M.&S.A., Grand Ballroom, Sheraton Hotel

Wednesday, February 25

- 10:30 a.m.—3 p.m.—C.M.&S.A. Exhibit, Conrad Hilton
- 2:30 p.m.—Drawings for Attendance Awards, Exhibit Hall, Conrad Hilton

STATISTICS

Packs of Beets and Carrots through Dec. 31, 1952

The 1952 packs of canned beets and canned carrots through December 31 have been compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

Beets—Of the major producing states, New York was the only state to show an increase in pack this year. The states responsible for the big increase in the pack of "other states" were Texas and Colorado. The 1952 pack of beets in Texas was almost four times as large as the 1951 pack in that state.

Beets joined green beans and tomatoes this year in the commodities showing a large increase in proportion of the pack in 303 cans, 50 percent of the 1952 pack being in this can size, compared with 38 percent a year ago. The beet pack in No. 2 cans declined from 24 percent of the 1951 pack to only 4 percent of the pack in 1952.

Carrots—The only major carrot canning state to show a decline in 1952 was Michigan, down 36 percent from a year ago. The 37 percent increase reflected in the "other states" was accounted for largely by California, Texas, and Indiana.

In the 1952 pack, 303 cans accounted for 39 percent of the total, as compared with 29 percent of the 1951 pack and 17 percent in 1950. No. 10 cans accounted for 44 percent of the 1952 pack compared with 41 percent in 1951. The proportion of the carrot pack in No. 2 cans declined for the fourth successive year to only 7 percent of the 1952 pack, compared with 21 percent in 1951.

Summaries of the packs beginning January 1 will be issued in March.

Beet Pack through December 31, 1952

State	Pack through Dec. 31—		Change from '51
	1951	1952	
	(actual cases)	(percent)	
New York.....	1,717,927	2,159,173	+26
Md. and N. J.....	627,401	603,048	-4
Michigan.....	394,734	219,465	-44
Wisconsin.....	3,460,961	3,270,340	-6
Utah.....	50,962	(*)
Ore. and Wash.....	1,394,531	856,769	-39
Other states.....	412,784	739,638	+79
U. S. Total.....	8,059,360	7,848,433	-3

(*) Included in other states.

Carrot Pack through December 31, 1952

State	Pack through Dec. 31—		Change from '51
	1951	1952	
	(actual cases)	(percent)	
New York.....	419,673	467,121	+11
Maryland.....	60,018	135,185	+125
Michigan.....	116,692	74,241	-36
Wisconsin.....	461,849	541,042	+17
Ore. and Wash.....	375,372	562,846	+50
Other states.....	521,341	712,865	+37
U. S. Total.....	1,955,145	2,493,300	+28

Canned Beet and Carrot Stocks and Shipments

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned beets and carrots have been compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

Beets—Of the total beet stocks in canners' hands January 1, 48.1 percent were held by Midwest canners. Eastern canners on January 1 were holding 31.6 percent, and canners in Western states 20.3 percent.

The 2.7 million cases of 303's on hand January 1 represented 52.4 percent of total stocks, while 6.5 percent of stocks were No. 2's and about 16 percent were No. 10's.

Carrots—Western canners were holding 45.5 percent of total January 1 stocks of canned carrots. Eastern canners, with 393,000 cases, had 28.3 percent of the total, and Midwest states 26.2 percent.

Stocks of carrots in 303 cans on January 1 represented 42 percent

of total canners' stocks, and a slightly larger proportion of January 1 stocks were in No. 10 cans.

Canned Beet Stocks and Shipments

	1951-52	1952-53	Change from '51
	(thousands of actual cases)	(percent)	
Carryover, July 1.....	1,471	1,062	+33.3
Pack through Dec. 31..	8,059	7,848	-2.6
Supply through Dec. 31	9,530	9,810	+2.9
Stocks, Jan. 1.....	5,565	5,200	-6.5
Shipments, July 1 to Jan. 1.....	3,966	4,610	+16.2
Percent of supply shipped to Jan. 1....	42	47

Canned Carrot Stocks and Shipments

	1951-52	1952-53	Change from '51
	(thousands of actual cases)	(percent)	
Carryover, July 1.....	343	217	-36.7
Pack through Dec. 31..	1,955	2,493	+27.5
Supply through Dec. 31	2,298	2,710	+17.9
Stocks, Jan. 1.....	1,199	1,386	+15.6
Shipments, July 1 to Jan. 1.....	1,099	1,324	+20.4
Percent of supply shipped to Jan. 1....	49	49

Wholesale Distributor Stocks of Canned Foods

Preliminary estimates of wholesale distributors' stocks of canned foods on January 1 have been reported by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

This is the second in the new series of reports on canned foods during the 1952-53 marketing season. Because of a major revision in the Bureau's sampling procedure, data for January 1, 1953, are not comparable with data published for a year ago.

The following table contains January 1 stocks for all canned foods for which both canner and distributor stocks were available. The canner stocks were compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

The table at right contains January 1 distributor stocks for the remaining items for which such data are available.

Wholesale Distributor and Canners Stocks of Specified Canned Foods, Jan. 1, 1953 (Preliminary)

(Including Warehouses of Retail Multiunit Organizations)

(in thousands of actual cases)

	Canners Stocks		Distributors Stocks—Preliminary			
	Total Stocks, Canners and Distributors	Quantity	Percent Change from Jan. 1, 1952	Quantity	Percent Change from Jan. 1, 1952	Sizes smaller than No. 10 or larger
Vegetables:						
Beans, green and wax.....	10,491	7,401	-34	3,090	+12	2,493 597
Corn.....	25,508	20,299	+51	5,209	-2	4,686 523
Peas.....	19,600	14,858	-14	4,802	-6	4,216 586
Tomatoes.....	11,373*	6,776*	+38	4,597	3,956 641
Beets.....	6,449	5,200	-7	1,249	-6	969 280
Carrots.....	1,883	1,386	+16	497	+22	317 181
Fruits:						
Pineapple.....	12,097	10,215	b	1,882	-9	1,670 212
Apples and crabapples.....	2,378	1,657	-48	621	+29	307 314
Apple sauces.....	6,293	5,088	-32	1,205	+23	1,028 177
Cherries, RSP.....	2,029	1,254	-12	775	607 168
Grapefruit segments.....	2,053	1,679	+37	374	+1	374 ...
Juices:						
Tomato juices and vegetable juice combinations*	15,364*	12,010*	+19	3,354	3,240 114
Grapefruit.....	1,553	816	-69	737	-32	726 10
Orange.....	1,683	5,573	+3	1,110	-11	1,096 14
Citrus blends.....	1,003	564	-66	439	-27	434 5
Pineapple.....	7,252	5,800	b	1,452	+26	1,424 27

* Does not include canner stocks in California. b Data for Jan. 1, 1952, not comparable. * Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

**Wholesale Distributor Stocks of Specified
Canned Foods, January 1, 1953
Preliminary**

	Total	Sizes smaller than No. 10	Sizes No. 10 or larger
(thousands of actual cases)			
Vegetables:			
Asparagus.....	718	657	61
Beans, lima.....	865	756	109
Pumpkin and squash....	875	748	128
Sauerkraut.....	749	659	90
Spinach.....	801	622	179
Sweet potatoes.....	732	629	103
Tomato catsup and chili sauce.....	2,311	1,935	376
Tomato pulp and puree..	823	459	363
Tomato sauce.....	490	467	23
Fruits:			
Apricots.....	848	652	196
Fruit cocktail.....	1,245	1,100	145
Peaches.....	4,481	3,843	639
Pears.....	1,086	908	178
Cherries, sweet.....	341	297	44
Cranberries and sauce..	630	585	46
Plums and prunes.....	322	408	115

* Includes fruits for salad and mixed fruits (except citrus).

Business Conditions

The latest available data reflecting industrial production, employment, inventories, sales and prices, and personal income and expenditures show a relatively favorable position of business and industry when compared with a year ago but some signs of weakness during recent months.

Compared with one year ago, all of the indicators except those for prices are in a stronger position. Comparisons with a month earlier show declines in the indexes for employment and prices. During the past month mixed reactions are shown in inventories and wages. However, the decline shown in these instances were of a seasonal nature.

Production

Total industrial production in December continued its upward climb, reaching a new postwar peak. Most of the major durable and nondurable manufacturing industries showed production increases in the latter part of 1952. Manufactured food products was one exception, showing its usual seasonal decline. The following are the indexes of production for the month of December for canned fruits and vegetables, with comparisons:

	Percent change from		
	Dec., 1952	Nov., 1952	Dec., 1951
Industrial Production (1935-39 = 100)			
Total industry.....	235	+0.4	+7.8
Manufacturing food products.....	161	-0-	+0.6
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.....	127	+2.4	+3.3

Employment

Although the total civilian labor force declined slightly more than 1 percent from November to December, it was still 0.3 of 1 percent above a year ago. Nonagricultural employment actually increased slightly in December, while agricultural employment showed a seasonal decline of almost 1.1 million compared with the decline a year ago from November to December of less than 700,000. Unemployment in December represented 2.2 percent of the total civilian labor force, the same as the November percentage. The latest employment data for the canning and preserving industry are shown, with comparisons, in the following table.

	Percent change		
	Latest month	Month ago	Year ago
Employment (thousands)			
Civilian labor force..	62,878	- 1.2	+ 0.3
Total manufacturing..	16,677	+ 0.3	+ 4.8
CANNING AND PRE- SERVING.....	149*	-34.4	+ 2.8

* Nov., 1952. Others Dec., 1952.

Sales and Inventories

The value of total business inventories increased very slightly in December over November and was more than 1 percent above inventory value a year ago. Wholesale inventories with no change during the past month were 1 percent less than a year ago, while retail inventories were 1.4 percent higher than a year ago. Inventories of the canning and preserving industry in December had a value about 9 percent less than inventories a year ago, while the value of inventories in food stores was up almost 5 percent in value from a year ago.

	Percent change from		
	Dec., 1952	Nov., 1952	Dec., 1951
Sales and Inventories (Billion Dollars)			
Inventories:			
Total business....	74.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Manufacturing.....	43.6	-0-	+ 1.4
Food & Kindred Products.....	3.3	- 2.9	- 5.7
CANNING AND PRESERVING..	.6	-13.9	- 8.2
Wholesale, total....	10.2	-0-	- 1.0
Retail, total.....	21.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Food stores.....	2.2	+ 4.5	+ 4.8
Sales:			
Total business....	47.9	+ 3.6	+11.9
Manufacturing.....	24.2	+ 3.1	+15.2
Food & Kindred Products.....	3.3	-0-	+ 6.5
CANNING AND PRESERVING..	.2	+ 2.5	+16.0
Wholesale, total....	9.4	+ 6.8	+ 6.8
Retail, total.....	14.3	+ 2.3	+ 9.9
Food stores.....	3.4	-0-	+ 6.2

Partly responsible for the decreased inventory value in the canning and preserving industry was the increase in sales which were running about 16 percent higher in dollar value than a year ago. The value of sales were up all along the line over sales of a year ago. The percent increase shown in the canning and preserving industry was slightly better than the all-manufacturing increase of 15.2 percent. The total business sales in December were about 12 percent above a year ago. Retail food stores, showing no increase in value of sales from November to December, were still running more than 6 percent above the value of sales a year ago.

Prices

The prices of farm products continued their decline for the fifth consecutive month. Wholesale prices of practically all major commodity groups were under prices of a year ago. The all-commodity wholesale index in December, 1952, stood at 113.5 percent of the 1947-1949 average, which is almost 3½ percent below the all-commodity index of a year ago. The decline of wholesale prices for all commodities from November to December accounted for a 1 percent decline. Food prices declined almost 4 percent from November to December and were 5½ percent under food prices a year ago. The index of wholesale prices for farm products was 10½ percent below a year ago. Canned fruits and vegetables have consistently shown greatest stability in wholesale prices.

At retail the all-commodity price index was still about 1 percent above a year ago, while all foods were 1 percent less at retail. Retail prices of canned fruits and vegetables showed essentially no change from November to December but were almost 2 percent under retail prices of a year ago.

Percentage Changes in BLS Wholesale and Retail Price Indexes

	Dec., 1952	Nov., 1951	Dec., 1951
Wholesale: (1947-1949 = 100)			
All Commodities....	109.6	-1.0	- 3.4
All Foods.....	104.5	-3.8	- 5.5
Farm Products....	99.6	-3.9	-10.5
Fruits, fresh.....	105.8	-4.4	- 2.3
Vegetables, fresh..	115.1	+0.8	- 6.1
FRUIT AND JUICES, CANNED.....	103.8	-2.1	- 1.3
VEGETABLES AND SOUPS, CANNED..	107.9	-0.1	- 0.4
Retail: (1935-1939 = 100)			
All Commodities....	190.7	-0.2	+ 0.8
All Foods.....	229.9	-1.0	- 1.0
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables....	254.0	-0.1	- 0.5
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	165.9	+0.1	- 1.6

Income and Expenditures

Both disposable personal income and consumer spending increased sharply in the fourth quarter of 1952. The per capita disposable personal income reached a new postwar high of \$1,525 in the fourth quarter. Personal net savings showed an increase in the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter of 1952, but were slightly under net savings of a year ago. Except for the first quarter of 1952, personal net savings have been slightly less than a year ago for the corresponding quarter. In the fourth quarter they represented 8.7 percent of a disposable income, compared with 9.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1951.

	Percent change from		
	Fourth quarter 1952	Third quarter 1952	Fourth quarter 1951
Income and Expenditures (Billions Dollars)			
Disposable Personal Income.....	242.0	-2.8	+4.5
Expenditures, Non-Durable Goods....	121.0	+1.8	+4.1
Personal Net Savings	21.0	+3.4	-0.5

Wages

The average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in December moved up almost 1 percent above the November earnings and stood at 5.8 percent above hourly earnings a year ago. Average hourly earnings in the canning and preserving industry are shown, with the latest available month, with comparisons, in the table below:

	Percent change from		
	Latest month	One month ago	One year ago
Wages (Production Workers)			
Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)			
Manufacturing....	1.731*	+0.8	+5.8
Canning and Preserving.....	1.321**	-0.9	+2.2

* Dec., 1952. ** Nov., 1952.

Business Failures

The total number of all business failures in the first 11 months of 1952 was 5.6 percent less than for the first 11 months of 1951. Although the number of failures for all manufacturing industries was up about 3 percent in the first 11 months of 1952, failures in food and kindred products industries were almost a fifth less than failures in 1951.

	First 11 months 1952	Percent change from first 11 months of 1951
Business Failures (number)		
All Business.....	7,028	- 5.6
Manufacturing.....	1,411	+ 3.1
Food and Kindred Products.	134	-19.8

Canned Meat Report

The quantity of meat canned and meat products processed under federal inspection during the four-week period January 4-31 has been reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA. However, this report represents only the supply of meat products canned during that period and remaining for civilian consumption. Total production, including quantities for defense, was 188,592 thousand pounds.

Canned Meat and Meat Products Processed under Federal Inspection Jan. 4-Jan. 31, 1953

	3 Lbs. & over	Under 3 Lbs.	Total
	(in thousands of pounds)		
Luncheon meat.....	21,393	12,522	33,915
Canned hams.....	21,900	382	22,282
Corned beef hash.....	549	5,121	5,670
Chili con carne.....	980	8,607	9,587
Vienna sausage.....	120	4,149	4,270
Frankfurters and wieners in brine.....		631	631
Deviled ham.....		826	826
Other potted and deviled meat products.....		2,882	2,882
Tamales.....	157	1,879	2,036
Sliced, dried beef.....	41	329	371
Liver products.....	8	233	241
Meat stew.....	35	6,901	6,935
Spaghetti meat products.....	206	6,555	6,760
Tongue (not pickled).....	84	331	415
Vinegar pickled products.....	1,224	1,731	2,955
Bulk sausage.....		1,091	1,091
Hamburger.....	248	1,868	2,116
Scups.....	1,605	59,532	61,136
Sausage in oil.....	162	165	327
Tripe.....		687	687
Brains.....		366	366
Bacon.....	49	254	303
All other products 20% or more meat.....	427	6,302	6,729
All other products less than 20% meat (except soup).....	319	11,346	11,665
Total all products....	49,507	134,690	184,196

Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used. Amounts packed for defense agencies are not included in these items. Total production, including quantities for defense agencies, was 188,592 thousand pounds.

Stocks of Dry Beans

Stocks of dry beans in commercial storage on January 1 amounted to 10,101,000 bags (cleaned basis), about one-fifth less than the 12,774,000 bags in commercial storage a year ago, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Stocks were lower on January 1 this year for all major classes except standard limas, of which about 1,116,000 bags in commercial storage compare with 858,000 bags on January 1, 1952. Pinto beans in commercial storage are down from 2,357,000 bags last

year to 1,438,000 bags on January 1 this year.

Stocks of dry beans still stored on farms on January 1 amounted to 1,879,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis), about the same as the 1,844,000 bags on farms a year earlier.

The following table shows stocks of dry beans in commercial storage, by class of bean, for January 1, 1953, with comparisons:

Class	Jan. 1, 1952	Sept. 1, 1952	Jan. 1, 1953
	(thousands of bags)		
Pea (navy).....	106	14	63
Great northern ¹	1,830	680	1,629
Small white.....	609	223	530
White marrow.....	40	5	31
White kidney.....	2		7
Pinto ¹	2,357	549	1,438
Red kidney.....	910	244	821
Pink.....	393	164	373
Small red.....	463	64	323
Cranberry.....	85	10	32
Yelloweye.....	23	3	64
Standard lima.....	858	98	1,116
Baby lima.....	1,597	1,252	882
Calif. blackeye.....	586	126	421
Garbanzo.....	6	2	9
Other kinds.....	338	182	318

Total in commercial storage..... 12,774 4,601 10,101
Total on farms..... 1,844 34 1,879

¹ Stocks owned by CCC and stored outside of the main producing areas not included. On Jan. 1, 1953, these stocks amounted to 109,000 bags of great northern and 31,000 bags of pinto beans.

PUBLICITY

Woman's Home Companion

Canned red sour cherries are featured in the "Companion Pin-Up" article in the February issue of *Woman's Home Companion* magazine. The "Pin-Up" article is a popular monthly recipe feature.

Doris Tisdale, author of the article, says, "To top off your dinner on a chilly night—" serve *Cherry Brown Betty*. Four step-by-step preparation photographs in black and white accompany the recipe feature.

Seventeen Magazine

A new feature in the popular teen-age magazine, *Seventeen*, is a short article of clip-and-save recipes. The first one, appearing in the February issue, is entitled "A Can of Corn Makes..."

It begins, "Three good supper dishes for you to make—with a can of corn on the shelf and these recipes in your card file." Canned chicken or tuna is used in one of the recipes along with the corn.

House Beautiful Magazine

Appearing in the February issue of *House Beautiful* magazine is an interesting article entitled "12 Gourmet Soups from Canned Consomme."

The authors, Sybille Bedford and Evelyn Gendel, say: "Depending on what you add, you can end up with a rich, hearty, meal-in-itself potage—or with a clear, delicate brew that makes a sparkling beginning for a substantial dinner. Or you can produce one of those exotic soups laced with egg that turn a salad meal into a gourmet event. The long boring work is already done when you pour the basic consomme out of the can."

The 12 soup suggestions use either canned beef or chicken consomme as the base.

Everywoman's Magazine

Everywoman's, a magazine distributed in chain stores throughout the country, features canned foods in one of the short food articles in the February issue. Entitled "Clam Chowder," the subtitle says, "Richly flavored with tomatoes in the real Manhattan style is this tasty clam chowder."

Canned foods featured in the article are tomatoes and minced clams. The recipe is accompanied by four black-and-white photographs showing the step-by-step preparation.

PERSONNEL

Southwest Cannery Association

The Southwest Cannery Association, Inc., elected the following officers recently at the association's annual meeting:

President—Frank R. Dorsey, Athens Canning Co., Athens, Tex.; first vice president—J. W. Woldert, Woldert Canning Co., Ltd., Tyler, Tex.; second vice president—James Coney, Cass County Canning Co., Inc., Atlanta, Tex.

Utah Cannery Association

The Utah Cannery Association elected the following officers recently at the association's business meeting:

President—J. F. Gimlin, Jr., Woods Cross Canning Co., Clearfield; vice president—D. J. Isom, Hunt Foods, Inc. of Utah, Salt Lake City; and secretary-treasurer—Harvey F. Cahill, Ogden (reelected).

USDA Staff Organization

Marcus B. Braswell, an expert in farm operation and administration of agricultural services, has been appointed Deputy Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA.

Mr. Braswell will be associated directly with PMA Administrator Howard R. Gordon in carrying out the production, marketing, and commodity programs and services of that agency.

Mr. Braswell has held a number of positions with the Farmers Home Administration since 1935.

Frederick W. Babbell, an industrial consultant of Portland, Ore., has been named Administrative Secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture.

DEFENSE

OPS Decontrol Action

In its second major decontrol action, OPS on February 12 removed price ceilings from a number of commodities.

The decontrol action covered poultry, but OPS announced that among the items remaining under control are certain "dry groceries," including jams, jellies, and soups.

Among the products decontrolled on February 12 are glass containers and metal cap closures.

OPS has not indicated when any of the products remaining under control

will be decontrolled. Under present law, OPS will be liquidated and all price controls ended April 30.

Can Order, M-25

(Concluded from page 27)

In announcing the revocation of the tin orders and the amendment of the inventory regulation, NPA said that the decontrol action was made possible by the present and foreseeable United States tin position.

NPA said that the supply of tin contracted for and otherwise obtainable in world markets for use in this country now is sufficient to balance against demands, both government and civilian.

Invitations for Bids

★ Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is \$10,000 or over.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

GRAPEFRUIT—250,530 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due under QM-11-009-53-111 by Feb. 17.

FRUIT PRESERVES—23,332 dozen No. 2 cans and 11,793 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due under QM-11-009-53-747 by Feb. 19.

HOMINY—33,840 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due under QM-11-009-53-727 by Feb. 25.

COCONUT—3,333 dozen No. 3 cans. Bids due under QM-11-009-53-743 by Feb. 25.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Agricultural Policy		Personnel	
General statement on agricultural policy	28	Southwest Cannery Association ..	34
Association Activities		Utah Cannery Association	34
Next issue of LETTER will be Convention issue	27	USDA staff organization	34
Convention		Procurement	
Cannerys, brokers, suppliers meet for Convention	27	Invitations for bids	34
Printed Convention program, telephone directory issued	27	Publicity	
Preregistered rooms	27	Woman's Home Companion	33
Schedule of principal events of the 1953 Convention	30	Seventeen magazine	33
Defense		House Beautiful magazine	34
Revocation of can order, M-25 ..	27	Everywoman's magazine	34
OPS decontrol action	34	Statistics	
Meetings		Packs of beets and carrots through Dec. 31, 1952	31
Statistical quality control	29	Canned beet and carrot stocks and shipments	31
Forthcoming meetings	29	Wholesale distributor stocks of canned foods	31
		Business conditions	32
		Canned meat report	33
		Stocks of dry beans	33